

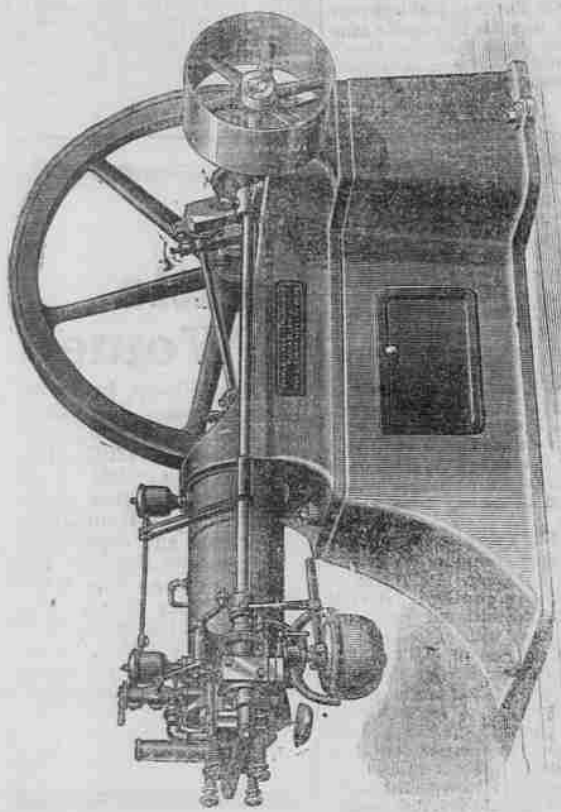
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INDOORS AND OUT.

The Farm, Dairy, Garden,
Orchard, and Household.

[The purpose of the editor is to make the "Indoors and Out" columns of such interest that they will become everybody's columns, by containing short and pithy items of interest to everyone of THE HERALD's readers. Therefore, the editor invites correspondents to send items of practical receipts, hints, or suggestions, that may have occurred in the experience of our numerous and varied classes of readers, and he will endeavor to put them in such a shape as to give the public the benefit of the information.]

A rusty iron nail or two dropped into the water in which bouquets of cut flowers are placed, will make the flowers retain their beauty and fragrance longer.

An exchange informs us that in California they have discovered that the caterpillar plant is efficacious in killing grasshoppers by the million. It now appears that it also is useful for killing flies, multitudes of which are found dead on or under the plants.

Never feed a horse on musty hay; it may do for cows and oxen, but often brings fatal lung diseases upon horses. Hay that is dusty from ordinary road dust blown over it in a dry time should be well shaken and sprinkled before being fed to horses. —(American Cultivator.)

A. B. Allen, an extensive dairy owner, pronounces the ecutcheon theory fallacious, and ignores it in selecting dairy stock. In selecting a good dairy cow for ourselves, he says, in doing so properly we pay attention almost entirely to the shape of her body, the size and form of the bag when full, and also when empty, together with the size and zig zag of the milk veins.

Land and Water suggests the following plan for a compost pile: In some convenient place lay down a sound floor of concrete and have a roof to cover it but open at the sides. Upon the floor collect weeds and every other kind of waste vegetable matter, road-scrapings, border edgings, in fact the greater the variety and the more of it the better. Keep it moist, not over wet, and turn it over occasionally, at the same time a little salt may be sprinkled over it with great advantage. When sufficiently decomposed this will form a most valuable manure, highly rich in nitrogen in such a form as to be readily taken up by the crops. Use the liquid of cattle and the domestic liquid waste from the house, and it will surprise many what a store of good manure will soon accumulate.

The London Journal of Horticulture has the following: It is an interesting question to ascertain how far bees go for food. The question we cannot answer with accuracy. Our experience in this matter goes dead against the wonderful stories that are told in some books. We read of bees flying four, seven, and twelve miles for food! Our bees will perish and die for want of food within three miles of good pasture. Our bees, here, never find the hundreds of acres of heather, which cover Carrington Moss within three miles of them. In fine, sunny weather bees go farther from home than they do in dark, cloudy weather. But even in the best and brightest of weather in June and July, very few if any, find their way home to their old stand it removed three miles off.

The Breeder's Gazette has the following cure for apoplexy commonly called milk fever in cows. Dr. Bridge, a well known Philadelphia veterinarian, says:

1st. Place the cow in position on her breast, tie a rope around the horse, elevate the head to a natural height, and fasten the rope to the ceiling.

2d. Give the following: Pulverized gum camphor, 3 drachms; pulverized barbascoes aloes, 1 oz; pulverized gentian, 2 drachms. Dissolve the camphor and aloes in half an ounce of nitric ether. This is to be made into a ball with some meal, and then by hand placed surely over the gullet or swallow.

3d. Rub the back well every hour with the following liniment: Equal parts of turpentine, aqua ammonia, sweet oil and water.

4th. Place a wet cloth behind the horns, and keep it wet with cold water.

5th. Draw off the urine.

6th. Rake out the feces.

7th. Dash cold water in face frequently.

8th. Keep the udder well milked out.

Dr. Bridge says if we were to send for him in cases of this kind he could only do as here prescribed, and that when early applied he has never lost an animal.

This disease is much the same as apoplexy in man—produced by too much food on the brain. The poor brute becomes paralyzed, blind, and has no ability to swallow. If we attempt to pour in a big dose of salts some of it might go into the wind-pipe and ruin her.

This is our greatest malady with cows, but from our considerable experience and losses I feel confidence in what I have written—that we can avoid having the ailment. If the bowels be not loosened by food treatment I would give a dose of salts before calving, or after; but do not attempt it after she is paralyzed and past swallowing.

Ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth, also from the hands.

The Arab compels his horse to feed from the ground, in order to maintain the curve of the backbone. Come to think of it, this is the natural way of feeding and is an argument in favor of low mangers.—[Ex.]

The following remedy for what is known as Texas fever, from the Guero, Texas, Star: To a cow of 800 pounds, live weight, give three ounces of spirits of turpentine, mixed with an equal quantity of whiskey. Should the bowels be constipated give two ounces of aloes. Never give any salts as it would fatally affect the kidneys. Proportionate quantities are recommended, according to the size of the animal.

The American Ornithologist's Union has taken steps by the issuance of circulars, to obtain full and complete information from all parts of America, as to whether the English house-sparrow is a benefit or an injury. The question has been commented on very generally and individuals have decided both for and against. The Union is determined to ascertain the facts and then decide if the sparrow must be regarded as an enemy or friend.

We have advocated the benefits of the sunbath to human beings, and clip the following from the Prairie Farmer on its advantage to bees; It is often the case that one colony collects more honey than another of apparently the same size. An old man in Germany was accused of witchcraft because his bees gathered more honey than his neighbors' in the village where they lived. The number of colonies that each one should keep was regulated by law. At the close of the honey harvest this old man's bees had doubled the honey of his neighbors, and he called them together, and showed them that the sun shone upon his hives one hour earlier, and his bees had gathered the morning supply before theirs were satir.

Dr. Caldwell speaks very highly of oatmeal for milk cows; but when he rates it above cornmeal he runs counter to the experience of many farmers who feed cream and butter. It is possible that oatmeal may be theoretically more nearly a perfect feed than corn, as it contains a greater percentage of albuminoids, but no northern-grown grain will take the place of corn in making thick, yellow cream and highly-colored butter in winter; that from oats alone is comparatively white. Corn and oats ground together however, make good feed for cows, or in fact for any kind of farmstock.—[American Cultivator.]

A correspondent of the New York Herald says that during the severe visitation of the cholera in 1836 the following simple remedy was the means of saving thousands of lives. It was also used with valuable effect in 1843, and I would advise its use again should that epidemic visit our shores. In any case, however, no harm could be done by having it in the house during the coming warm months:

Dissolve one ounce of camphor in six ounces of spirits of wine and give a small bottle of it to any intelligent person in your neighborhood who will undertake to administer it to his poor neighbors when they are seized with cholera or any of its symptoms, without deviating in the slightest degree from the following instructions:

When any person is seized with symptoms of cholera, such as vomiting, purging, sudden weakness, coldness, cramps or spasms do not give them brandy or whisky or any kind of medicine whatever, but put them to bed at once, covering them warmly, but not overloading them with bed clothes, and as soon as you possibly can let the patient take two drops (not more) of the camphor mixture on a little pounded sugar in a spoonful of cold or iced water. In five minutes after let him take a second dose of two drops in the same way and in five minutes more repeat the same thing. He is then to wait ten or fifteen minutes to see whether or not there is a sense of returning warmth, with a disposition toward perspiration and manifest decrease of sickness, cramps, etc., when it necessary he must take two drops as before and repeat the dose every five minutes until twelve or fourteen drops have been taken. In administering this remedy you must particularly observe that if the patient takes anything of any sort or kind, except cold or iced water while the medicine is intended to operate its whole effect will be destroyed, for the least foreign medicine neutralizes the camphor, which is given to check vomiting and to produce a free warm perspiration. The use of cold or iced water is given on the advice of the late celebrated and successful Dr. Piddock, of London, always allowed his patients to drink cold or iced water, as it tends to promote free perspiration, and also the abundant discharge of yellow bile.

The patient must not be allowed to rise and expose him or herself to the slightest degree of cold and should not be tormented with baths, steamings and rubbings of any kind, but be permitted to lie still, as he will fall asleep when perspiration comes on and after some hours will with God's assistance, awake well though weak and languid, in which case he may get a dose, say a teaspoonful of Gregory's powder or rhubarb and magnesia, with a little peppermint water or volatile and water to wash it down, but must be kept quiet, taking only a little soup, broth or gruel for a day or two.

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